

that we use substandard technology in the census so that fails too. Why? Because he believes that errors in the census are to his party's political advantage.

Two years ago the Census Bureau put forth a new plan for the 2000 census. It is a plan founded on 200 years of experience in conducting the census. It is a plan created with the understanding of 60 years of research on who was missed in the census. It is a plan with the advice of hundreds of experts, inside and outside the Census Bureau.

The plan for the 2000 census has been endorsed by dozens of organizations and hundreds of individuals, groups like the American Chamber of Commerce, the Researchers Association, the American Statistical Association, the Cities of New York and Los Angeles, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Association of Regional Councils, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, and the United States Conference of Mayors. These are all organizations committed to a fair and accurate census in the year 2000.

Despite this broad and overwhelming support, the opponents of the census continue their attack. Why? Because they believe the errors in the census are to their political advantage. I used to believe that all of the misstatements in their rhetoric were just because the speakers did not know much about the census, and I would go to the floor and try to set the record straight so that my colleagues could judge the facts for themselves. But now I truly believe that the mistakes in my opponents' statements are purposeful and they are there to confuse and mislead the public.

Today you have already heard a number of my colleagues talk about the importance of a fair and accurate census and the high cost of the errors in the census. That cost is very human and very real. The 1990 census, according to the General Accounting Office, had 26 million errors in it, people missed, people counted twice, and people counted in the wrong place. Most of those missed were urban and rural poor; most of those counted twice are suburban and white.

The opponents of an accurate census cry out against the idea that we should correct the census for those counted twice. "Don't you dare take people out of my county," they cry. At the same time, they fight with the same energy to make sure that nothing is done to account for those missed in the census for those that have historically been undercounted. Why? Because they believe that errors in the census are to their political advantage.

The opponents of a fair and accurate census say that the 1990 census was pretty good; the second best ever, they say.

The 1990 census was the most unfair census ever measured. Is that what they consider pretty good? Unfortunately, it is.

The opponents of an accurate census want to continue this system, where those fortunate enough to have two homes are counted twice, and the poor and the minorities are missed. It is time for the American public to reject ideas like that and the people who promote them. We need an accurate census and we need to support the plan that has been put forward by the National Academy of Sciences and the Census Bureau to count every single American.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the special order just presented.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCKEON). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION FROM INTERNET PREDATORS ACT OF 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus, I am introducing the Children's Protection From Internet Predators Act of 1998 to help combat the exploitation of our children on the Internet.

While the Internet is one of the most powerful tools in finding missing children, its vast reach is unfortunately also being used to hurt our children. Child pornography has resurfaced with a vengeance with the advent of computer technology. Now, child predators have a new medium to lure our children away through chat rooms and web pages.

Child pornography has flourished on the Internet, with child pornography being traded freely in chat rooms, news groups and private E-mail.

During one week in March of this year, the Houston Chronicle reported that U.S. customs agents, who are charged with investigating Internet crimes against children, seized computers from a home and a church, saying the equipment was used to send and receive child pornography through the Internet.

Apparently that was not the only seizure of child porn during that week. A man was accused of possessing and distributing pornographic images of children on the Internet. A subsequent search of his home revealed thousands of pornographic images on his computers, including at least 150 illegal porno-

graphic images of children as young as six years of age.

Chat rooms on the Internet are being used by predators to lure our children away from their families. We read in the newspapers about tragic incidents. One of a chemical engineer who traveled from Oklahoma to Corpus Christi, planning a sexual rendezvous with a 13-year-old girl he met over the Internet. In Tacoma, Washington, a 36-year-old man was arrested for raping a girl he met and lured over an Internet chat room.

Well, today I am introducing the Children's Protection from Internet Predators Act of 1998 in Congress. It will fund the U.S. Customs Service child pornography enforcement program. That program is called the International Child Pornography Investigation and Coordination Center. It is designed to help combat the growing problem of child pornography and child predators on the Internet.

Child pornography and incidents of children being lured on the Internet vastly outnumber the people and the resources in the law enforcement community who are trained to handle such crimes. Well, this legislation gives an extra \$2 million to law enforcement to track, monitor and stop child exploitation on the Internet.

My concern with the lack of funding provided for the U.S. Customs Service child pornography enforcement program is obvious. Ever mindful of the widespread benefits which the Customs Service provides, I am greatly discouraged that the fiscal year 1999 budget does not provide adequate funding for this program. So I urge my colleagues to take this issue seriously, that we fund the \$2 million necessary to help protect our children from victimization.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will agree that this is a small price to pay to reduce the exploitation of our children.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I want to address the Chamber on campaign finance reform and to just base some brief remarks about that.

First, I wish to express tremendous gratitude to the 104th Congress for the work it did on a bipartisan basis to pass Congressional accountability. Getting Congress under all the laws that we impose on the rest of the Nation was the first bill that the 104th Congress, the Congress of the last term, presented to President Clinton to sign, and it puts Congress under all the laws it exempted itself from, the civil rights laws, OSHA, fair pay provisions, a 40 hour workweek and so on.

Now, some Members of Congress may not like all those laws, but the fact is that we imposed those laws on the rest